The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Senate to Ratify the Alabama Treaty.

The Bill Limiting the Franking Privilege Rejected.

The Supplemental Bank Bill Agreed to in the House.

Further Debate on the Proposition to Reduce the Army.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Senate held a very brief Executive session to-day, long enough, however, to enable Mr. SUMNER, from the Foreign Relations Committee, to report back the *Alabama* Claims treaty, with the recommendation that the Senate do not advise and confirm the same. This is more decided action than is usual in case of a negative recommendation on a treaty, the ordinary custom being simply to lay the treaty on the table.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House to-day revived the Bank bill which was laid on the table yesterday, under the motion to reconsider entered last night. The Western and Southern members, who were outgeneraled by POMEROY's tactics yesterday, finding they were strong enough in numbers to carry COBURN's section, which was cut out yesterday, voted to reconsider, and the bill was then recommitted to the Banking Committee, with instructions to report back immediately with the Coburn amendment. The House then agreed to the first three sections as originally reported from the Committee, and then to the fourth section as amended by Mr. COBURN's substitute. In this shape the bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence. That body will probably non-concur, and the bill will then go to a Committee of Conference, where something like the compromise originally reported by the Committee will probably prevail, so that in the end the West and South will not get more than was at first proposed. The substitute of Mr. COBURN, which is now the fourth section of the bill, is the same as printed in the TIMES of this morning.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The debate on the Army bill was continued in the House this evening, when, after severe attacks from Mr. BLAINE and Gen. GARFIELD, Gen. BUTLER, by a small majority, succeeded in having his amendment, as given in these dispatches yesterday, adopted. In the course of the debate it was stated that the actual expenses of the army for the year ending June, 1869, were $62,760,000. Mr. BLAINE offered an important amendment, which will be found in the regular report of the proceedings, looking to a further reduction of the army, but leaving it at the discretion of the Secretary of War to do so, according as the requirements of the service will permit. There is not much probability that the Butler amendment will pass the House, and if it should, it will never be sanctioned by the Senate. Gen. GRANT, it is well known, is opposed to this wholesale measure. He is of opinion that the army should be reduced gradually and not by any hasty and perhaps rash legislation. The statistics and reports show that in the course of a year three hundred officers are dropped from the army register, owing to death, resignation or dismissal. For the last four years Mr. JOHNSON has nearly always reinstated the dismissed officers. Gen. GRANT announces that he will never restore a man who has once been dismissed on just grounds; and if these natural causes are allowed to operate, the army will be reduced, in a very few years, to as economical a footing as is consistent with public safety.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate transacted very little business of importance to-day—the two most important subjects which were considered being the Indian Appropriation bill, and, in the evening, the bill for the regulation of the franking privilege. The former measure is still pending. The latter gave rise to a rather animated debate to-night, when the House bill was finally agreed to, after the usual flow of rhetoric. The House bill provides that all persons entitled to the franking privilege shall write their own name, and not use a *fac simile* stamp or the fingers of their Secretaries.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

Both Messrs. COLFAX and DEFREES unite in pronouncing without the slightest foundation the report that Gen. GRANT has accorded the Vice-President elect the privilege of selecting one member of the Cabinet, and that Mr. DEFREES is that selection. No such custom has ever prevailed, and the only instance of such a practice is the case of Mr. WELLES, recommended by Mr. HAMLIN, but also the choice of Mr. LINCOLN, at the same time.

THE ARMY RECEPTION.

The number of visitors at headquarters this morning was large, but they were strictly limited to the hours prescribed by the rules, 10 to 12. Among the callers were Gens. GEO. H. THOMAS, DODGE, SHARPE, Gov. FENTON and Senator-elect SCHUYLER.

THE RETURN OF GEN. RAWLINS.

Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, returned from the North last night, with Mrs. RAWLINS, and they are for the present the guests of Gen. GRANT.

THE UNION LEAGUE MEMORIAL.

The memorial of the Union League Club, praying for a change in the Naturalization laws, has arrived here, and will be presented to Congress to-morrow. It is 460 feet long, and contains over 20,000 signatures. Dr. LIEBER, Chairman of the Committee bearing the memorial, was on the floor of the House to-day, conferring with members on the proposed changes in the laws. A bill will be offered on Saturday embodying the principal changes desired.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

According to present indications, even with an average amount of receipts from Customs, Internal Revenue and miscellaneous sources, the next monthly statement will show a considerable reduction of the public debt.

THE TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements on account of the different departments of the Government for the present month, have been comparatively very light; that on account of the Union Pacific Railroad made yesterday, in the nature of an issue of bonds amounting to $150,000, being the heaviest disbursement of the month.

CALLERS ON GEN. GRANT.

Among the callers on Gen. GRANT this morning were Hon. CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, and Ex-Gov. FENTON, of New-York.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND FAMILY.

The President and his family will vacate the White House on the 3d of March, and will probably leave Washington for this STH of that month.

AID TO THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads are preparing a report on the bill granting aid to the Northern Pacific and other railroads giving the considerations which induced them to adopt the policy of aiding at the present time, with Government credit, the construction of additional lines of trunk railroads and vindicating the provisions of the bill. It was not understood in the Committee that the bill should be presented with a report, and the majority would not now present one but for the fact that the views of the minority first appeared in the newspapers and afterward in the Senate.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: ALEXANDER R. HANES, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians in Upper Arkansas, vice WYNKOOP, resigned; HORATIO FOX, of Maine, Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, vice CAVADA, resigned; ERNST GOSS, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Ohio, *vice* MILTON W. WARNER, deceased.

THE POSTMASTER AT SALEM.

On inquiring at the Post Office Department it was ascertained the statement that W. H. SLENDER, Postmaster at Salem, Mass., had absconded as a defaulter is untrue. He has been in Washington four weeks and to-day received a certificate of the adjustment of his accounts, showing a small balance in his favor.

THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning agreed to recommend to the favorable action of that body the Naturalization treaty made with England; also the treaty leaving to the Government of Switzerland the settlement of the San Juan Island dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The Committee came to a unanimous conclusion to recommend to the Senate the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty with England. An effort will be made to-morrow to go into Executive session to consider these reports of the Committee.

ISSUE OF LAND TRANSCRIPTS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Iowa, land officers and railroad companies, twenty-one certified transcripts of land, embracing the aggregate of 96,529 acres, as lands granted by the acts of Congress of May 15, 1856, and June 21, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad.

STAMPS ON TOBACCO.

Some of the tobacco dealers and manufacturers who have unstamped fine-cut and chewing tobacco on hand, being under the impression that they are liable to penalties for not having heretofore stamped these supplies, it may be of interest to state that the law requires only that such fine-cut and chewing tobacco be not sold or offered for sale without being stamped. The fact of having a supply on hand without stamps affixed, if it is not sold or offered for sale, does not make the holders liable under the law to fine or other penalty.

THE ARMY RECEPTION.

The usual number of visitors called during the reception held at the Headquarters of the Army this morning.

THE INAUGURATION VISITORS.

The city is rapidly filling up with visitors to attend the inauguration, all of whom seem to be attracted to the Army Headquarters and the Executive Mansion as the first places of interest.

JUDICIARY REQUISITIONS REFUSED.

The appropriation on account of the Judiciary having been exhausted, several requisitions made upon the Treasury Department by Marshals of the United States Court, for payments of expenses of the Courts, &c., have been refused.

THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts from Feb. 5 to Feb. 12, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$271,226 64
New-York	1,261,000 00
Philadelphia	142,458 22
Baltimore	137,540 00
New-Orleans, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 6, inclusive	126,927 66
San Francisco, from Jan. 27 to Jan. 31, inclusive	110,220 00
Total	$1,954,416 19

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were before the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 85—Charles Hartsmith, appellant, *vs.* Washington Gaslight Company. This cause was argued by Mr. STORY, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. WOOD, for the appellee.

No. 97—The United States, appellant, *vs.* The schooner *Nancy*. This cause was argued by Assistant Attorney-General ASHTON, of counsel for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellee.

No. 86—Mrs. Grant, appellant, *vs.* The United States. This cause was argued by Mr. GOODRICH, of counsel for the appellant, and Assistant Attorney-General DICKEY for the appellee.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following signal officers have been ordered to report for duty at the headquarters of their commands opposite their names, when they will receive special instructions from the chief signal officer of the army: Capt. S. C. PLUMMER, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Preston, Md.; Lieut. Frank MORTON, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, stationed at the Department of Dakota. First Lieut. JOHN ROONEY, of the Twenty-second Infantry, has resigned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported, with amendment, the bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States, and to establish an American line of steamships to Europe.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* for the capture and destruction of the *Alabama*.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit duties on submarine telegraph cable imported by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill amendatory of the Preemption and Homestead laws. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

THE MEMORIAL OF DUFF GREEN.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print the memorial of DUFF GREEN in relation to the national finances, which was adopted.

Mr. THAYER moved to reconsider the vote. He knew no reason why the public should pay the printing of these financial essays, especially the essay of Mr. DUFF GREEN.

Mr. ANTHONY said that several Senators desired that it should be printed, as it contained a great deal of valuable information. The cost of printing would probably not be more than $50.

Mr. COLLAMER—What is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT, misunderstanding Mr. ANTHONY's statement—The question is on reconsidering a vote for the printing of a document which will cost six dollars. [Laughter.]

Mr. COLLAMER—I commend Mr. PRESIDENT that we have the right to debate that question.

The PRESIDENT—Of course you have, and you seem to know it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING—Yes, and I intend to exercise it. This is not a question of six dollars or fifty dollars. The question is whether we shall print, at the public expense, the advice of a notorious rebel in regard to the management of our finances, while the ablest in the country are writing and publishing at their own expense essays and pamphlets of probably at least equal value on the same subject.

Mr. DIXON did not know that Gen. GREEN had been a rebel; but even if he had been, he was still entitled to the right of petition.

Mr. THAYER said he had moved to reconsider because DUFF GREEN had been a notorious rebel, and he did not think it necessary to recognize him to the extent of printing his essays. He then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the House bill providing for an election in Virginia:

The first amendment provides that at the election provided for in the House bill to be held on the 6th of April next, the question of ratification shall be submitted to a separate vote of the registered and qualified voters, the question of ratifying the fourth subdivision of the first section and the seventh section of the third article; the vote on said question to be "for disqualification or against disqualification." The other amendment substitutes for section five of the House bill, which requires the Governor-elect, elected at the same time, to assemble on the first Tuesday in September, 1869, a provision that the said Governor-elect shall, if a majority of all the votes be cast for ratification of the Constitution, shall assemble at Richmond on the first Tuesday in July, 1869; but if a majority of votes be not cast for ratification, the Assembly shall not convene, nor shall any person elected to office under the provisions of this bill enter upon the discharge of the duties thereof. The provisions of the Constitution voted on separately shall constitute a part of the Constitution if a majority of the votes cast upon that question be for disqualification, and vice versa.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the following:

Mr. HENDERSON's bill to establish a Department of Home Affairs; Mr. ROBERTSON's joint resolution proposing by constitutional amendment to establish an Electoral College tribunal; and Mr. SAWYER's joint resolution extending the time for the commencement of suits for the recovery of captured and abandoned property in the Court of Claims.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably, with verbal amendments, the House bill relating to captures made by Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet in the Mississippi River in May, 1862.

It declares the vessels which participated in the opening of the river and the capture of New-Orleans shall be now entitled to the benefit of the Prize law in the Eastern District Court of Louisiana been then open and the captures made by said vessels been libelled therein, and any United States Court having admiralty jurisdiction may now take jurisdiction of all cases arising out of such captures, and the shares in such captures which may be awarded to officers and men entitled to the prize are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to establish the Collection District of Aroostook, Me., and more accurately to define the boundaries of the District of Newark, N. J.

ANOTHER POST ROAD.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to establish and declare the railroad and bridge of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, hereafter to be constructed westward from New-Orleans, a post road and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOMESTEADS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill amending the Preemption and Homestead laws so as to require the planting of trees on homestead and preemption settlements. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the resolution to authorize the payment of the Senators from the reconstructed States, from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to pay them only from the beginning of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY reminded the Senate that at the beginning of the Fortieth Congress Mr. YATES advocated the original resolution. He had examined the question and found all the precedents to show that, where Senators or Representatives were entitled to compensation for any part of a term of office, they were entitled to compensation for a whole term. When the question was up before, the delicacy of the Senators from the Southern States had prevented them from voting; but now, if it should be necessary, in order to decide the question rightly, he would insist upon their exercising their scruples, and voting for pay themselves.

Mr. STEWART also had examined the precedents, but had found none in favor of paying these Senators.

The matter was briefly discussed, and then, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, it was postponed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

The Committee on Appropriations reported and explained the various amendments recommended by them, which were generally agreed to, and the consideration of which occupied the time until 5:30 o'clock.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

When, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The President presented the credentials of ALLEN G. THURMAN, Senator elect from Ohio.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill to regulate the franking privilege was reported by the Chairman of the Committee with two amendments, one making it lawful for a member of Congress to frank mail matter by his authorized as well as his written signature, and the other continuing the privilege in the heads of Departments and Bureaus who have it now, but striking out its use to official matter to be franked by a stamp designating the object for which it is used.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the amendment permitting authorized franking. If that was adopted the bill would not effect any reform whatever.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been in favor of abolishing the franking privilege altogether, and asked the Chairman of the Committee to let this bill lie over until a direct vote of the full Senate could be had upon a motion to abolish the privilege.

It was finally decided to strike out the amendments ought to be abolished, even though it should be found necessary to make members of Congress a certain annual allowance for postage.

Mr. WILLIAMS was not quite satisfied that it would be wise to abolish the privilege, or that it had been so extensively abused as was generally represented.

Mr. ANTHONY said there could be no doubt that the privilege had been greatly abused, and he believed it well to abolish it; but the Committee deemed that no adequate proposition had been made to meet the which would arise in the Departments as the result of total abolition.

Mr. CONKLING thought that every legitimate need of the Departments for postal facilities could be met by the use of stamped envelopes. He had known every member of Congress for the last eleven years substantially the statement of the Senator from Rhode Island, (ANTHONY,) that the abolition of the franking privilege would be a very salutary reform for some time, but he was in favor of making the reform now.

Mr. POMEROY said that the right to frank was really not a privilege, but one which was a great burden on members of Congress; but there were difficulties in the way of abolishing it.

Mr. HOWE was in favor of abolishing the privilege.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

"All acts and parts of acts conferring the franking privilege upon members of the Senate and House of Representatives be and are hereby repealed."

Mr. MORRILL would like to see the privilege abolished, but believed that it could not be abolished now; and was therefore in favor of voting down the amendment recommended by the Committee, and passing the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL also thought it best to take one step at a time and adopt the House bill.

Mr. CONKLING withdrew his amendment, but said he would introduce it again as an independent proposition and try to get a direct vote upon it.

The House bill, unaltered, was then passed.

Mr. RAMSEY then reported from the Committee a bill abolishing the privilege after the 1st of July, 1869.

Mr. CONKLING moved his bill as a substitute.

Mr. BYER was opposed to abolishing the franking privilege, which had done more than any other one agent to enlighten the country by distributing the speeches of members of Congress and other public documents. If the franking privilege was stopped there would be a howl of disturbance, and consequently the country would relapse into barbarism. There were poetry, and religion, and politics which could be learned only from the Globe. [Laughter.] The Globe was also invaluable as a corrective of the misrepresentations of the Press. [Loud laughter and general expression of dissent on the countenances of Senators.]

Mr. TIPTON was determined that the people should pay his postage while they claimed his services.

Mr. RICE was opposed to the proposition of the Senator from New-York; for he knew that his constituents valued highly the benefits they derived from the exercise of the franking privilege.

The substitute offered by Mr. CONKLING was adopted, and the bill was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Corbett, Ferry, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Ramsey, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Willey, Yates—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Cole, Pomeroy, Ross, Mr. Harris, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Osborn, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Welch, Williams—19.

Messrs. GRIMES, HENDRICKS and PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, who would have voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. EDMUNDS, CLEMENTS, SPRAGUE and PATTERSON, of Tennessee, who would have voted in the negative.

At 9:40 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition from the officers and students of medicine in the New-York University, for the reorganization of the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Mr. WOOD presented a memorial of citizens of New-York, asking for an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, in New-York.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition of masters and owners of vessels, for protection of navigation from illegal exactions by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of GEORGE FOWLER and others, for leave to make application for an extension of the patent for the improvement in machines for punching metal.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade recommending the passage of Senator CONKLING's bill, prohibiting the secret sales or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the United States.

Also a petition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, asking for a copyright law for the protection of artists in painting, sculpture, &c.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

On motion of Mr. POLAND the Senate bill for a term of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in Vermont, was taken up from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of THOMAS A. HAMILTON, claiming a seat as Representative from the State of Tennessee, at large, with a resolution that he is not entitled to it. The report, with a minority report presented by Mr. HEATON, was ordered to be printed.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Bank bill then came up as the next business in order, the question being on laying on the table the motion to reconsider the vote of laying the bill on the table.

Mr. POMEROY suggested to Mr. WOOD to withdraw that motion, and let the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WOOD declined, saying that he doubted very much whether any provision of the bill would improve the existing law.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table, and then the vote laying the bill on the table was reconsidered.

Mr. POMEROY then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report back forthwith the first three sections of the bill, and Mr. COBURN's amendment as the fourth section; and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. POMEROY therefore reported back the bill according to instructions from the House.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered on the adoption, as a substitute for the Senate's bill. The substitute was adopted—yeas 96, nays 70.

Mr. WOOD moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table by a vote of 70 to 110.

The bill as amended was then passed by a vote of 108 yeas to 77 nays.

The following is the bill as passed;

Be it enacted, &c. That every National Banking association now existing, or public moneys under the provisions of section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, &c.," shall deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as required by said act, and deposits over the public moneys deposited in such association shall exceed ninety per centum of the bonds so held by the Treasurer as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, as he may deem necessary, to the end of the Treasurer, as he may deem necessary, to the end of the Treasurer, as he may deem necessary, to the end

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The East River Bridge—Discussion and Resolutions—The Chamber Favors the Project.

The Chamber held a special meeting yesterday noon to consider the East River Bridge question. The meeting was called to order by Mr. GEO. OPDYKE. Mr. WORTHINGTON read the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the different means proposed to provide communication between New-York and Brooklyn. The report was in effect as follows:

The Committee found that, to investigate the subject properly, would require several months' time and a technical knowledge of engineering, which they none of them possessed. They thought that it was too late to undertake such investigations, and, moreover, that the province of the Chamber of Commerce scarcely included more than an inquiry into the effect of the bridge on shipping interests. This last inquiry the Committee had made, and they had concluded that the bridge would not injure commerce in any respect. They recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Chamber, at its last meeting, adopted a plane for the bridge to span the Canal of the United States to temporarily withhold its sanction to the proposed suspension bridge across the East River; and whereas the Chamber has in any manner changed the said sentiment, therefore be it

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be directed to inform the Senate of the United States that this Chamber does not now object to the passage of the act to authorize said bridge.

The report was adopted, and Mr. LOW then moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. DOW spoke in opposition to the resolutions, urging that the bridge would be insufficient, inconvenient, and an interruption to commerce; that it would not be durable, and the expense would have to be met again in ten or twenty years. He argued in favor of the dykes and tunnel, and thought a city that a puny bridge should stand in the way of, would not double the commerce of New-York in five years. He proposed the following as a substitute for the resolutions under consideration:

Whereas, It appears that a heavy public debt would be caused by the construction of the proposed suspension bridge, and whereas it is by no means certain that such a bridge can command general confidence or be fashioned so as not to seriously inconvenience the shipping interests; and

Whereas, Favored by civil engineers and others that said River, or arm of the sea, can be converted into a system of docks and basins such as would do away with all necessity for a bridge and a public debt, and at the same time give extensive and fashionable accommodations for the city population, and accommodate, more perfectly than any bridge, the shipping and cargoes, without materially delaying the passage of vessels, and that it would also improve the Hell Gate and ocean channels; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to convene a competent Board of Engineers, one of which to be selected by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, at Washington, and select and designate such plans for examination, under a reservoy, if necessary, of the soundings and the tides and currents of the North and Harlem Rivers, which may be deemed worthy of consideration at open dykes or causeways having floodgates or locks for passing vessels; in order to decide if such dykes would favorably change the harbor currents, or if they may be constructed across the East River without injury to the Harbor of New-York.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to take such measures as it may deem best, for obtaining the means to pay the expenses of such examination.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said this plan for dykes was fifty years in advance of the wants of the city, that it would be a needless outlay for us to invite the people to allow East River to be dammed up. He said we need something better than ferry-boats immediately. He read Senator MORGAN'S amendment to the bill before Congress, providing that the plans for the bridge should be submitted to the Secretary of War. He thought the shipping interests were sufficiently protected by this amendment.

Mr. DOW repeated his objections.

Mr. CHITTENDEN read a resolution of a body of civil engineers, [GENERAL] JAMES H. LATHROP, JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, WILLIAM J. MCALPIN, J. DUTTON STEELE and JULIUS W. ADAMS, declaring that a bridge of 1,600 feet span could be made steady without guys, and that the towers could be made secure by deep foundations.

Mr. DOW said that Mr. ROEBLING had himself said that no one would wish to cross the bridge on a very windy day.

Mr. T. BAILEY MYERS suggested that if the dyke plan had been submitted to the Senate and undergone suitable examination, it would probably have been more severely criticised than the bridge could be.

Mr. ABNER REEVES thought that the Senate was embarrassed by the action of the Chamber of Commerce. He was in favor of the bridge, and said that its breadth (6 feet) would prevent late real working; it thought such questions as these, however, could be satisfactorily treated by experts alone. He stated that Brooklyn, at the present rate of increase, would have 5,000,000 of inhabitants in 1900. He thought the bridge was the best means of meeting future wants, and he thought it not the time for discussing other plans. Small-minded objections had delayed the question of the Post Office for two years.

Mr. DOW's substitute resolution was then submitted to the Chamber, and lost by a vote of 5 to 12.

Mr. WORTHINGTON spoke of Mr. ROEBLING as an engineer whose reputation was not to be flippantly depreciated.

Mr. DOW said that three of Mr. ROEBLING's bridges had fallen.

Mr. OPDYKE stated that the Committee had thought that any attempt to investigate other means of crossing the river would only lessen the respect which the opinions of the Chamber command. He stated that only fourteen vessels in the United States Navy would have to lower their topmasts to pass under the bridge.

The resolution proposed by the Committee was then passed with only one dissenting voice, and the Chamber adjourned.

Lecture on the Holy Land by Rabbi Sneersohn.

Rabbi H. J. SNEERSOHN delivered a lecture Wednesday evening on the "Past Biblical History of Jerusalem and its Present Condition."

The present circumstances of Jerusalem, he said, were more favorable than they have been. The finger of God points out to us that the day is not far distant when the grand deliverence will take place. The city has never had peace, and never will have peace till the children again have possession, and then it will regain its old sublimity. Twenty-three different Powers have ruled Jerusalem, but none has held her in peaceful possession. She has been five times totally destroyed. The people had to learn that the destruction of the city was caused by the wrath of the Lord, and they did learn it and accepted their afflictions with resignation. But the city still exists, the spirit of the Lord hovers over it, and it may be called, with better reason than Rome, the Eternal City. The ground was rent by earthquakes in Rome, but Jerusalem has never suffered from this cause. The present appearance of the Holy Land may be compared to a rich stone in which there is gold concealed, but shining out here and there. The speaker here described the underground aisles, public buildings discovered underground and the operations of the Palestine Exploration Society. All the buildings in Jerusalem are lofty and strongly built of stone. All the houses have tanks to collect their water, on which the inhabitants depend entirely. The temperature in Winter is about 50° Fahrenheit, in Summer about 90°. Snow seldom falls, but frosts rise. Fruits are abundant, and the land might be a garden, but the depravity of the present Governors makes it a waste. The ostensible Governors have little power; the native Arabs are the real rulers. The Arabs are a fierce, courageous people, skilful in war, and addicted to plunder. They live in the patriarchal way, and wars between the little tribes are very frequent. They fear neither God nor man, and they are ready to commit the most impious actions for gain or for revenge. Their only virtue is the sacredness which they attach to the duties of hospitality. The Druses are faithless and treacherous. The Mussulmans are governed chiefly by fanaticism. The Greeks are governed chiefly by their clergy. They are skilful traders. All parts of the world, Europe, Africa and Asia, have their Jewish congregations, three Portuguese, three German. The Spanish Jews are held in high repute by the Government. They are all governed by the law of Moses. The German Jews are not allowed to study Talmud, especially Rabbi Jehuda's Talmud. The Russian Jews pay great attention to the Bible. There are many Jewish schools where the Talmud is taught, and progress are said. The money obtained for charities for these congregations amounts to about $10,000 yearly. The men who distribute this money do it at their own discretion, and in such a way as to cause many jealousies and quarrels. The Jews live principally by trade. Many Jews live by usury, but that profession is looked down upon. The Jews in Jerusalem are divided into two classes, the Sephardim and the Ashkenazim. The former are descendants of those who were not carried away captive by the Babylonians. The Ashkenazim are descendants of those who were carried away captive by the Babylonians. About 300 Jews, mostly Spanish, are employed in the cultivation of vineyards, and produce a wine which is said to be very good. Many Jews live by the profession of physicians. The Jews in Jerusalem are divided into eight Beads bowed down. These Beads are used by them at their religious ceremonies. They wear their holy gloves on certain days. They wear their boots black. They consider the entering their Master's (the Rabbi's) dwelling as one of the greatest honors. The Rabbi was dressed in his national garb of gold cloth, a white robe over a long yellow vest, and wore a red fez. The audience was large, but three-quarters were much impressed by the speaker's simplicity and earnestness.

Fruit-Growers Club.

The Fruit-Growers Club met at No. 346 Broadway, yesterday, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, President, in the chair, and was well attended as usual.

The President opened the proceedings by stating that the resolution, passed at the last meeting, authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven gentlemen interested in the fruit culture by the Central Commission, had been widely circulated by the Press, and the responses warmly commended. The Chair

tion having named the Chairman as one of the Committee, while requiring him to name the other members, he then announced it as follows: J. E. Snodgrass, New-York; A. S. Fuller, New-Jersey; James W. Cochrane, Illinois; H. P. Williams, Delaware; H. B. Smith, Massachusetts; John Orane, New-Jersey; S. C. Deales, Virginia; William S. Carpenter, New-York; John Grissom, Ohio; C. H. Greenman, Wisconsin; F. W. Hexamer, New-York.

Mr. COMSTOCK, of Milwaukee, Wis., exhibited the model of an improved spader, which was highly commended by Mr. CARPENTER and others.

A beautifully-designed basket of everlasting flowers, (immortelles, &c.,) gathered from her own garden in Florida, was presented by the Presiding Officer by Mrs. W. K. WOOD, and was much admired.

Mr. THOMAS CAVANAGH read the paper of the day. It was on "The Proper Vegetables for the Garden," and elicited a very interesting discussion. This was participated in by Messrs. W. H. CARPENTER, E. B. SMITH and I. S. FULLER, and Mrs. LYON, Dr. HALLOCK, Miss SHEPPARD and others.

After the announcement that the subject for discussion next Thursday would be "Roadside Improvements," introduced by a paper from Mrs. LYON, the Club adjourned.

THE VELOCIPEDE FUROR.

The Fever in Brooklyn—Great Demand for the New Motor.

The velocipede fever is raging in Brooklyn very badly at present, and the prospect is that it will prevail to an alarming extent until Winter again sets in next December. The schools recently established in Brooklyn prove inadequate to supply the demand for machines and places to learn to ride them in. BURNHAM'S large hall is crowded nightly, he having nearly eighty velocipede pupils with space and machines only to accompodate a tenth of the number. WITTY has three halls, and these are crowded nightly, about a dozen waiting their turn in each hall of a night.

As skating is done for in this vicinity for this season, we are a little surprised that the proprietors of the rinks of Brooklyn, New-York and Jersey City do not at once prepare their establishments for velocipede-riding. The Brooklyn Rink Association, on the Gowanus Canal, has a fine, large concrete foundation in the basin of their rink, which will serve equally well as a floor for velocipede-riding and roller-skating, and for their ice foundation in Winter. All that can be said is, "If it were done well, 'twere well it were done quickly."

The mighty scenes at BURNHAM'S and WITTY'S schools in Brooklyn, constitute quite an interesting entertainment. The expert riders of Brooklyn are multiplying rapidly, and at both the above velocipede arenas the displays of skill and daring are truly astonishing. The attendance of spectators each night is such as to crowd both halls. The gallery at BURNHAM'S being specially devoted to the use of ladies and those of the other sex accompanying them, while at WITTY'S Hall the ladies have the front seats. The best riders at each place are Mr. CARLTON, D. CHAUNCEY and young DURKEE at BURNHAM'S, and ROBB, WITTY and Miss LYON at WITTY'S. Miss LYON is a very daring and expert rider, while CHAUNCEY is really quite up to his mark, both being very graceful in their movements. ROBB, WITTY, too, rides almost as skillfully as HANLON.

Mr. BURNHAM has introduced velocipede-skating as a feature of the exercises of his large establishment, and Mrs. BURNHAM already rides with a degree of modest ease and skill surprising to those who imagine that ladies cannot ride a two-wheeled velocipede without objectionable *exposés*. The exercise is especially adapted for ladies, and it is strictly so at BURNHAM'S. Mr. BURNHAM has introduced it. None but ladies are admitted to the hall during the ladies' class exercise, and those who have seen Mrs. BURNHAM ride are in a fever to learn the art themselves. The ordinary dress used by ladies on these calisthenic exercises is just suited for use in riding the bicycles, the ball is as much exempt of the mother Hubbard being made as in the ordinary walking attire.

THE DEMAND FOR MACHINES.

Never before in the history of manufactures in this country has there arisen such a demand for an article as now exists in relation to velocipedes. Those of our most extensive carriage manufactories who were looking for engaging in the construction of velocipedes find them to add that branch of vehicle manufacture to their business, have been driven to their wits' end to supply the orders rushing upon them from all quarters of the Union. A perfect rage seems to have set in for velocipede-riding, and no sooner does a man try a machine and mount it, than out comes the exclamation of "I must get me one of these machines," and the result is, off he trots to the first carriage-maker, and forthwith the order is given for a first-class machine, to be ready the next day if it can be had. Velocipedes are being manufactured now at the rate of a thousand a week, and that is about the tenth part of the number of orders received for them. One contract was made this week for the manufacture of 5,000 boys' bicycles, the juveniles having begun to bore their parents for velocipedes in such a manner as to drive them wild, and, of course, they must be gratified, or there will be no peace in the house.

A New Swindling Dodge.

Pretended firms in this City advertise in the country papers to furnish Alaska diamonds, equal in all respects to the genuine article, except in their intrinsic value. They request that when rings are ordered, a ring already possessed by the owner may be sent them, in order that the size of the finger may be ascertained. On receipt of the ring, they forward it by express, C. O. D. express, to be collected for on delivery. If the specimen ring should be worthless, they include it in the parcel, but, if it should happen to be valuable, they retain it, and any attempt on the part of the loser to regain his property proves fruitless inasmuch as no firms with the title they give, are to be found at the address given. A case comes under notice from a correspondent of the jewelry firm of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, at Lexington, Ky., of certain individuals, styling themselves Messrs. Monroe & Co., Importers of Diamond Manufactures, No. 196 Broadway, who obtained a ring in the above manner worth several dollars, of a lady in that place. They obtained $19 for the Alaska "diamonds" forwarded to her, but did not return the property sent. As no such firm is to be found at No. 196 Broadway, the prospects of the lady for obtaining her ring are indifferent.

Another Swindling Operation.

The publication in the TIMES of Monday last of a successful swindling operation, in which Mr. DANIEL SWEENY, of Sweeny's Hotel, Chatham-street, figured as the victim, and a ministerial-looking youth, calling himself Rev. Mr. WOOD, played the part of heavy villain, has led to the discovery of numerous instances of swindling perpetrated by the same individual. In the case of Mr. SWEENY it will be recollected that "Wood" succeeded in getting a loan of several dollars from that gentleman on the strength of a note of introduction, fraudulently purporting to have been written by Mrs. Dr. CULBERT, among the additional inducements referred to above was that of having been brought to him by our publication, was one in which Messrs. P. O. BARNUM & CO., the clothiers, in Chatham-square, were victimized to the extent of about $60.

It appears that one morning, about four months ago, the impostor went to Messrs. BARNUM & CO.'s establishment, and represented himself as Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, called permission to look at a suit of clothing. Several suits were shown, and one was finally selected, the price of which was a little over $60. "Taylor" then said that he would call in the afternoon and get the clothing, as he was not prepared for it at the moment to pay for it. He called in the afternoon, however, to promise, but instead of offering the cash for the articles purchased, he tendered a note, purporting to have been written by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, which read as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1868.

Mr. P. O. Barnum, Clothier, Bowery:

DEAR SIR: Please let the bearer—Rev. Mr. TAYLOR—have the overcoat, pantaloons, &c., that he bought of your house this morning, and send the bill to me to my house, No. 25 West Thirty-sixth-street, and I will pay the same. Please do this, and oblige, yours very truly, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON,

No. 25 West Thirty-sixth-street, New-York.

Believing the representations of the man to be correct, Messrs. BARNUM & CO. readily complied, and were not made aware of the fraud of the matter until the bill for the clothing was presented to the astonished Mr. THOMPSON, who then pronounced the letter to be a forgery.

Mr. SWEENY is determined to ferret this arrant rogue, if possible, and is doing what he can not to have been similarly swindled, should fall upon him, at once to assist in the detection of the fellow. In comparing two of the letters of introduction used by the swindler, it was observed that both were written in a small, neat hand, like that of a female, and also that "to" and "d" by had a backhanded and peculiar loop appended, and that the word "very" was invariably spelled with two r's. "Truly," in each instance, was written "Truely."

Rabid Dogs.

On the 16th ult. the son of Mr. SIMON HEUMENACKER, of Forster's Meadow, L. I., a lad 8 years old, was bitten by a mad dog, owned by Mr. DIETZELKAMP. The dog, a Newfoundland, and the pet of Mr. DIETZELKAMP, showed symptoms of hydrophobia about the 18th ult., when Mr. DIETZELKAMP was made aware of that fact by some of the neighbors, but took no heed of it, and a few days after was bitten in his right hand. He immediately proceeded to Jamaica to have his wound dressed by Dr. WOOD. As yet Mr. DIETZELKAMP is well. The dog, however, got loose from the chain, and running at large attacked some thirteen other dogs, which have all been shot. He also attacked and bit a cow, and several horses, some three of the worst bit of which will be exposed to view at Centre Market, that beef-eaters may have an opportunity to see the difference between those that have been bitten and healthful food and those that are unfit for use. Many of the latter are brought to this City every week in the City markets under the title of veal, when their sound flesh is scarcely fit for dog meat.

New Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot.

This gigantic building being completed, is at present too large even for the heavy amount of traffic entailed by the constantly increasing business of the road, and the Company advertises for rent a number of warehouses, offices and cellars within its spacious precincts. Of warehouses, there are twenty, upon different stories, entirely fire-proof, and reached by steam elevators. The cellars are fifteen in number, well finished, and nine feet in height. The offices obtainable are numerous and convenient. The neat and quiet old precincts of St. John's-square have been most materially changed since the freight depot was finished, with its colossal brick and iron pile, it covers the entire area of the ground known as St. John's Park. Privileged nurserymaids and childrean no longer wander or gambol through its rural precincts. A member of the gentler sex is a rare spectacle in the general surroundings. She must be sought in the surrounding dwelling-houses, and only at certain times, she glances from a window in the vain hope of meeting an object worth her gaze. The boarders are chiefly young retail clerks, who sleep populously in the different rooms at low price. One line of these houses in the square had been occupied by Irish Roman and the others are equally deserving of the title, with several Known exceptions, where the fare and accommodations are excellent. The whole neighborhood was tenanted by wealthy people a quarter of a century ago, and the wayfarer is still occasionally startled by a carriage and liveried servants stopping before a door, whose plate designates the name of an old New-York family, who pertinaciously cling to the haunts of their youth. A number of the houses, long in the occupancy of one family, still survive, are becoming emigrant hotels, with new rooms for the convenience of the numerous carmen and railroad employes. Like the houses of Greenwich-street, they are yet held on lease, but, when within ten years these expire, a general destruction will take place, and stores will be built in their stead. It may be expected that the hardy wholesale business in wool, cotton and flour will be carried on there. A feature in the freight of the Hudson River Railroad is the best which arrives from the West in refrigerating cars, to the extent of forty tons daily. The freight department of the new depot is under the charge of Mr. A. F. DUNNING, and Mr. GUSTAVUS SMITH has charge of renting the vacant apartments for the Company. Tenants will have the advantage of a fire-proof building and the use of steam in hoisting goods.

The Rogers Murder.

We yesterday gave the fact that Judge BARNARD had ordered JAMES LOGAN No. 1 to be discharged upon his own recognizance in the sum of $1,000, to appear when required, and that LOGAN still remained in custody in consequence of his refusal to sign the bail bond. During yesterday, however, LOGAN yielded to the explanations of his counsel, and having executed the bond was taken before Recorder HACKETT, and was by that official discharged from his long imprisonment. He did not, however, accept that long-withheld liberty without a protest against the conditions on which it was burdened. He seemed to think that being required to give the bond left a stain upon his character and an impression upon the public mind that the authorities considered it possible he might have been implicated in the late murder. He said, in substance, that the least atonement that could be made him for his long and, as he thinks, unjust detention, would be for the authorities to give an explicit declaration of their belief in his innocence. It is rumored that his friends intend to claim the reward offered by Mayor HALL for the apprehension as a recompense for his long-enforced idleness.

The other prisoners of the Rogers case, JAMES LOGAN No. 2, ROBINSON and REILLY, yet remain in custody. The rumor that was quite prevalent yesterday that ROBINSON had been indicted, must have been unfounded, as Recorder HACKETT declares that none of the witnesses in the case have yet been served with subpœnas to appear before the Grand Jury.

The Labor Exchange.

From the semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, the following statistics are taken: From Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, applicants for employment—Males, 393; females, 619. Orders of employers for laborers—Males, 457; females, 463. Persons employed—Males, 417; females, 266. Among these were 15 families, comprising 23 persons. The average number of applicants was 129 per day; the average number of engagements 67 per day; average rate of hourly wages paid to males, 24½; average rate of hourly wages paid to females, 20. Males able to read and write, 395; females, 249; males not able to read and write, 81; females, 117.

The Sailors' Strike.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will greatly oblige by inserting this in your valuable paper:

I most sincerely thank the public at large and the Press for the sympathy that they have shown to us while we are endeavoring to get our rights as men. We do not want more than we are entitled to, and by no means more than we have earned. But we want a law to compel owners, when refusing to give a discharge, master or a shipping master from 5s to 10 to get the engagement which is mandatory. The boarding masters and the shipping masters have a monopoly, and if another man gets a ship he has to pay him $10 before their shipping master will not ship him. The boarding master gets a ship by him that wishes to go, and a stop to any further pistol practice. Officer CLINTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, heard the shots, and succeeded in arresting WILLIAMSON, though the others escaped. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, the prisoner was held for trial on a charge of shooting with firearms, on the complaint of Miss STEVENS, whose life was endangered thereby. WILLIAMSON is about 20 years of age, and belongs to the rowdy element of New-York society. One of his companions is said to be a Deputy Sheriff.

Affray in Bleecker-street.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday night a disturbance occurred in the saloon of EDWARD WILSON, No. 100 Bleecker-street, which resulted in the serious wounding of a man named ROBERT TAYLOR, residing at No. 128 Greene-street. The only persons in the saloon at the time, so far as can be ascertained, were WILSON TAYLOR and a friend of the latter, who has not been found and is unknown. The accounts of the affray are very contradictory, and that of TAYLOR, who now lies at Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition, is as follows: WILSON struck him on the head with a knife and afterward on the arm with a heavy chair. WILSON'S version of the affair is that TAYLOR and his friend came into his saloon, both drunk, noisy and disorderly, and that he has no knowledge as to how TAYLOR was injured, but that the wounds must have been given him by his friend during a scuffle between them. There were no witnesses of the affray, as the Police did not arrive until the culmination of the fight, when Officer CARMON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was attracted by the noise of the scuffle, arrived on the scene and arrested WILSON. Yesterday afternoon, he, by bail in the sum of $1,000, procured the release of the prisoner, the bail being furnished by Mrs. DR. CULBERT. Among the additional instances referred to above which have been brought to light by our publication, was one in which Messrs. P. O. BARNUM & CO., the clothiers, in Chatham-square, were victimized to the extent of about $60.

The Twentieth Ward Affray.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday made an endeavor to obtain the *ante-mortem* statement of PETER MCDONALD, who was so severely, and probably fatally, beaten by JAMES MCDERM, on the 26th ult., as already noticed in the TIMES. The Coroner found the sufferer at his residence, No. 130 West Thirty-third-street, in a partially delirious condition, and consequently wholly unable to give any correct account of the occurrence which has endangered his life. In this emergency Coroner KEENAN concluded to accept the statement of a friend of MCDONALD, who learned the facts from his lips soon after the affray, which he proved to be as follows:

PETER MCDONALD told me that MCDERM worked for him three or four days and then discharged him. On the 26th of January he went to MCDONALD'S shop, in Forquet-street, and caught Patsy by the collar of his coat and soundly kicked him by the moment between his teeth. He then struck him a heavy blow with a rule across on the head by McDERM, who used a carman's whip as his weapon. Before the man could regain his feet he was struck on the side of his head with a pair of heavy shears, which cut a deep gash in his ear, severing a piece of flesh from the same. MCDONALD then got away from his assailant and secured his arrest.

MCDONALD is not expected to survive the injuries sustained by him at the hands of McDERM, who has in some unexplained way obtained his liberty, though committed by a Magistrate.

Fine Durham Bullocks.

Crowds collected yesterday to look at four large and beautiful bullocks with red, white and blue ribbons dangling about their heads, as they were brought up in front of the TIMES office and led by boys about the streets. Four more beautiful four-year old bullocks, showing a liberal infusion of Durham blood, have seldom or never appeared in the streets of New-York City. Large folds of fat stood out on their sides. Two of them were of a roan color, and the other two spotted, being nearly red, with a little white. They were raised by a Mr. CRAIG, of Indiana, and fattened by Mr. W. H. DREW, of Croton Falls. Then as they passed, the gold there said to weigh 4,000 pounds. They were sold to Mr. WM. LALOR, of Centre Market, in this City, for the handsome amount of $1,800. Had four white bears from the polar regions been led about the streets, they would not have called a larger number of people from their duties to see them as they passed, the gold Durham bullocks. Next week these beeves are to be slaughtered, and, on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th, the dressed quarters of their carcasses will be exposed to view at Centre

Reward for Stolen Bonds.

The following reward is offered for the recovery of the bonds stolen from the Treasurer of the Pacific Railroad Company:

$50,000 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following bonds, stolen from the Treasurer of the Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, on the night of the 16th inst.:

Thirty-one bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1,001 to 1,031 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,001 to 1,062 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,063 to 1,124 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,125 to 1,186 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,187 to 1,248 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,249 to 1,310 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,311 to 1,372 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,373 to 1,434 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,435 to 1,496 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,497 to 1,558 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,559 to 1,620 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,621 to 1,682 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,683 to 1,744 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,745 to 1,806 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,807 to 1,868 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,869 to 1,930 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,931 to 1,992 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 1,993 to 2,054 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,055 to 2,116 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,117 to 2,178 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,179 to 2,240 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,241 to 2,302 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,303 to 2,364 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,365 to 2,426 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,427 to 2,488 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,489 to 2,550 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,551 to 2,612 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,613 to 2,674 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,675 to 2,736 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,737 to 2,798 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,799 to 2,860 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,861 to 2,922 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,923 to 2,984 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 2,985 to 3,046 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,047 to 3,108 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,109 to 3,170 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,171 to 3,232 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,233 to 3,294 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,295 to 3,356 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,357 to 3,418 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,419 to 3,480 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,481 to 3,542 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,543 to 3,604 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,605 to 3,666 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,667 to 3,728 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,729 to 3,790 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,791 to 3,852 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,853 to 3,914 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,915 to 3,976 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 3,977 to 4,038 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,039 to 4,100 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,101 to 4,162 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,163 to 4,224 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,225 to 4,286 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,287 to 4,348 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,349 to 4,410 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,411 to 4,472 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,473 to 4,534 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,535 to 4,596 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,597 to 4,658 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,659 to 4,720 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,721 to 4,782 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,783 to 4,844 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,845 to 4,906 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,907 to 4,968 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 4,969 to 5,030 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,031 to 5,092 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,093 to 5,154 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,155 to 5,216 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,217 to 5,278 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,279 to 5,340 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,341 to 5,402 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,403 to 5,464 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,465 to 5,526 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,527 to 5,588 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,589 to 5,650 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,651 to 5,712 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,713 to 5,774 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,775 to 5,836 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 5,837 to 5,898 inclusive, dated July 1, 1868, payable July 1, 1898, with coupons attached.

Sixty-two bonds of $500 each, Nos.

burglary, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Dowdy and John Williams were tried for burglary. The evidence showed that on the 31st of January they broke into a store at No. 41 Middle-street, and on being discovered by officers were found armed with pistols, and with a "jimmy" knife in their possession. They were sentenced to five years each to the State Prison.

A DECEIVING SWEETHEART.

Sarah Jones entered a plea of guilty January, pleaded guilty to the charge. She had taken $6 worth of velvet from the store of Moses Dannenbaum, No. 124 Sixth-ave., etc. She was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

THEFT FROM BOARDERS.

Hiram Marsh was arraigned before Judge Russell for burglary. Marsh pleaded guilty to the indictment and Long, pleading not guilty, received a trial. According to the evidence, the prisoner broke into the safe of establishment of Louis Hartung, at No. 818 Broadway, on the 12th inst., and attempted to carry away $1,500 worth of jewelry. The safe was in a room in the basement, and the prisoners were each sentenced to the State Prison for five years. The Recorder, in pronouncing sentence, said that a conference from Jersey City had identified another burglary in October, 1867.

SENTENCE OF A THIEF.

Charles Nelson was arraigned with Jennie Wallace and Ann Johnson, charged with grand larceny. The latter belonged to a house of ill-fame at No. 181 Greene-street, and had robbed an Englishman who stopped there on the night there on the 16th inst. The money was found in the possession of Nelson, and the property was found in the possession of Nelson, and there was evident of the first having merely decoyed for the man, they were acquitted, and Nelson pronounced guilty. The Recorder characterized Nelson as a "professional thief living out of the guilty earnings of unfortunate women," and sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

Deadrick Gardner, of Yonkers, was placed upon trial on an accusation of assaulting a negro. The negro is charged with having inflicted severe injuries upon the person of a fellow-servant named Jones. The latter, in the court examinatory, at No. 37 Thirty-ave., when the assault is alleged to have been committed. Jones, the master of Jones, was called to testify for the prosecution, stating that it was a severe one, and showing its effect in an ugly-looking scar on his nose. The case will be concluded to-day. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Tues. 16, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.... 114
10,000 do.... 114
50,000 do.... 114⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.... 114⅛
do.... 114
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 113
50 Mariposa Pf.... 29½
50 Pacific Mail.... 103⅛
100 do.... 103⅜
100 do.... 103½
100 do.... 103⅜
100 do.... 103½
100 do.... 103⅜
100 do.... 103½

The Sun-Herald Print, Friday, February 13, 1869.

The Sun-Herald Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1869.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Constitutional Centre of Spain now stands at 214 votes to 71 for Castelar. The balance of the Cortes has not yet been heard from.

The Democrats of Kentucky have nominated a ticket headed by Thomas Bodley for Governor.

A Kentucky paper reports that Gen. Price is now seriously ill with fever at Memphis.

A Kentucky paper says that Gen. Price's wife is a sister of Mrs. Gen. Lee.

A Kentucky paper asserts that Gen. Price has not for the last twelve months been able to distinguish any difference between Democrats and Republicans.

The Democrats of Kentucky have nominated Thomas Bodley for Governor.

A Kentucky paper says that Gen. Price is a native of Virginia

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The American Social Science Association, Feb. 14, 1859.

Association—The Central Bureau—Its Purposes—Charities—Prisons—Reformatories—Lunatic Asylums—Public Health—Education—Social Science.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in this city on the 26th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Assembly Room of the Cooper Institute, when the Annual Report will be presented, and the Annual Address delivered by the President, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on the "Relations of Social Science to Practical Life."

The Association has for its object the collection and diffusion of information in regard to the best methods of promoting the various departments of Social Science, and of applying the principles established in each department to the practical questions of the day.

The Association has been in existence for two years, and has published three volumes of Transactions, containing the papers read before it, and the discussions which have followed them. These volumes have been received with favor by the public, and have had a large sale. They contain many valuable papers, which will be found of permanent interest and value.

The Association has also established a Central Bureau of Information, at No. 19 Bond-st., where all persons can obtain information in regard to the best methods of conducting Charities, Reformatories, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Public Baths, Model Lodging-houses, Public Libraries, Parks, Gymnasiums, Normal Schools, Infant Schools, Industrial Schools, Evening Schools, Sanitary Reforms, Public Health, Education, Social Science, &c. &c. The Bureau is under the charge of the Secretary, Mr. F. B. SANBORN, who will be glad to receive communications from all persons who are interested in any of the above subjects, and to furnish them with all the information in his power. He will also be glad to receive from all persons who have published books, pamphlets, or reports on any of the above subjects, a copy of the same for the Library of the Bureau.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in the Assembly Room of the Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Address will be delivered by the President, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on the "Relations of Social Science to Practical Life." All persons interested in the objects of the Association are invited to be present.

By order of the Executive Committee.

F. B. SANBORN, Secretary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. F. BRANSOM, the eloquent and long-winded Secretary of the Mercantile Library Association, has issued a circular, in which he says:

"Many persons have the impression that the Library is only for the benefit of young men, and that they are not welcome to it. This is a mistake. It is for the benefit of all persons who are connected with mercantile pursuits, whether young or old, married or single, male or female. Persons who are not members of the Association can obtain books from the Library by the payment of a small fee, and by depositing a pledge for the safe return of the books. Any person who is engaged in mercantile pursuits, and who is not a member of the Association, can become one by the payment of $5 per annum

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 440 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell all the most desirable securities at the most favorable prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

and are prepared to purchase and sell at

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

We have added to our office a Board Room for the accommodation of the public desirous of the current news in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all Issues of
U. S. BONDS
AT MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1869—2 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	113¾	114¼	6s Coupon, of	110¾	110¾
Coupon, 1881	113¾	114¼	5-20 Coupon,	110¾	110¾
5-20 Reg'd.	110¾	110¾	10-40 Reg'd'd.	109¾	109¾
5-20 Coupon	110¾	110¾	10-40 Coupon	109¾	109¾
7-30 Coupon, '64	108¾	108¾	7-30 Coupon, '65	108¾	108¾
6-20 Coupon, '65	112¾	112¾	U. S. Cur. Fun.	101¾	101¾
5-20 Coupon, '67,					
Jan. and July	110¾	110¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed periods.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all business connected therewith attended to.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

THE
HARLEM BANK,
CAPITAL $300,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at their new Banking-room, now corner of 3d-av. and 124th-st.

DIRECTORS:

ADDISON SMITH, S. J. HARRIOT,
R. C. MORTON, CYRUS L. LAWRENCE,
J. H. HATCH & CO., JAMES BOWDEN,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN, WM. B. ASTEN,
J. SPEARS, R. F. RAYMOR,
ADDISON SMITH, President.

ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,000 3d-av.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, the Directors of this Company have called and do hereby call a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, to be held at the office of said Company in New-Haven, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for stockholders, and shall severally attend to receive Scrip for the new Stock in such proportion as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive Scrip, to entitle said subscribers to Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on or before the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 on each share called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying instalments, and certificates of full-paid Stock will be given in exchange for this Scrip, when surrendered, after the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the aggregate of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Books will be and remain closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive, by order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as required for the completion of additional improvements to the road and rolling stock. Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at once whether they elect to take the new stock.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Albany.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States of Italy, and bought and sold. Circular credits granted.

Letters of credit and drafts issued to any place in Europe, and will be forwarded on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the stockholders of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that the Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other claims against it are requested to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase by them, at their office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., of Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the said hour, at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected as the Commissioners may deem for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to "the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."

EDWARD F. ROBERTSON,
P. F. DUFFY,
E. V. ENGELL,
ROSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. CARY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Memphis, Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds, Memphis and Atlantic Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 25 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

LEIE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE FIDELITY GOLD AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
NO. 28 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY) at 12 o'clock M.

JNO. H. WHEELING, Sec'y.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.—The Company will sell, during February, inst., one of each real mortgage bonds at 85, and 4 per cent. in March next, on option. Said bonds will be issued to the amount of loan.

H. C. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
No. 8 Wall-st.

$35,000 FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Forest Oil Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., offer for sale the above Bonds, issued on property of the Company, secured by first mortgage, and free from all other liens. Interest payable in New-York City, in gold, on the 1st days of January and July. Principal payable in 1878. Denomination, $1,000. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Apply to

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 7 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 7 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, carpets, &c., will be sold by R. SOMERVILLE, as the salesroom, No. 7 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock.

WHITEHEAD & VAN WICK, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property, No. 43 Lexington-av., lot 20.10½, with three-story brick dwelling, 22 feet front, 75 feet 6 inches deep, and 100.6½ feet wide. For more apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEDIG, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEDIG & MINER.

THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, &c.—All of which will be sold without reserve, at the Auction Rooms, No. 129 West 27th-st., at 10 o'clock, on FRIDAY, Feb. 19, consisting of: One pair gray horses, about 15 hands high, stylish and handsome; one fine bay pony; one elegant Victoria carriage, nearly new, built 24 years by Brewster & Baldwin; one green cloth-lined coupé, shifting top phaeton, by Wood Bros., Philadelphia; one very fine new wagonette, trimmed with morocco; one blue-lined coupé car wagon; several shifting top wagons. Also ten sets of double and single light and heavy harness, made by Dunscomb and other celebrated makers, many of them nearly new; one celebrated

SHIPPING

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND BELFAST.
THE ANCHOR LINE
EVERY SATURDAY
FROM NEW-YORK.
No. 13 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR PARK.

No. 29 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (NEW No. 15,) FOUNDERS' BUILDING.
TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, a handsomely furnished FRONT PARLOR and BEDROOM, with board, in a private family, in a first-class location. Address A. B., Box No. 2,000 Post-Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED ROOM, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 8 WEST 20TH-ST., between 5th and 6th-avs.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A private family

ALBANY.

Legislative Proceedings—The New-York School System to be Investigated—Liquor Prohibition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

The Senate spent all the morning discussing the propriety of loaning State arms and equipments to the Cornell University for the use of the students. No conclusion was arrived at with regard to the important matter, and the only noticeable remark made in the discussion was one from Mr. FOLGER, in which he cautioned members to beware or they would render the Cornell University odious in the eyes of the people.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL SYSTEM TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Senator CHESEBRO offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a special committee of five to investigate the workings of the public schools of New-York City, with a view to ascertaining whether improvements might not be introduced. What's in the wind now?

LIQUOR PROHIBITION—SALE OF THE STATE PROPERTY.

Senator O'DONNELL to-day introduced a bill amending the Excise law so as to prohibit the Excise Commissioners of any town from granting licenses for the sale of any kind of intoxicating liquors in cases where a remonstrance against the issuing of such licenses, signed by a majority of the tax-payers of such town, or persons representing a majority of the taxable property, shall be filed in the town clerk's office.

Senator BRADLEY introduced a bill to prevent the sale of tickets to theatres or other places of amusement in New-York and Brooklyn, by any persons other than those authorized to sell the same by the proprietors of such places of amusement.

THE ASSEMBLY

occupied most of to-day's session in the third reading of bills. Among the new bills introduced was one from Mr. JACOBS to "facilitate the formation of corporations under general laws, and to permit corporations to change their business." The bill makes provision for the incorporation of social, literary and musical clubs, as well as business firms, and is designed to supersede the necessity of so much special legislation.

Mr. HECHSHER will, to-morrow, introduce a bill to abolish the "College of the City of New-York," and authorize the Board of Education to reorganize and restore the "Free Academy" as it existed before the change of name.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the over-issue of stock by the Erie and other railroads find their work already accomplished by the Senate Committee appointed for the same purpose. A resolution calling on the Senate Committee for a copy of the testimony taken before them was adopted to-day, and this will probably be the end of the investigation.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the American Six Association, of New-York.

By Mr. CHESEBRO—Amending the laws relating to building of piers in the Harlem River.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To regulate the sale of tickets to public amusements in New-York City.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT—For enforcing liens of boat-builders, mariners, &c.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To incorporate the Port Orange Fertilizer Company.

By Mr. MURPHY—To empower the Brooklyn authorities to borrow $2,000,000 for the construction of sewers.

By Mr. MCENICHOLS—To provide for the collection of arrears for taxes erroneously paid.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To incorporate the Fayuna Stage Company.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

Incorporating the New-York Lumber and Improvement Company.

Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Tubular Tunnel Company.

The following bills were reported adversely:

In regard to rates of interest on loans or forbearance of money or goods.

To amend the laws for the benefit of married women insuring the lives of their husbands.

To prevent the shooting of birds and game in the State of New-York, as the present law is insufficient to guard against the evil complained of.

The concurrent resolutions, giving arms to the Cornell University were amended and passed.

A resolution discharging HENRY THOMPSON from custody was carried.

Mr. CHAPMAN offered resolutions for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the working of the public schools and schools receiving aid from the municipal authorities in the City of New-York, and report what additional legislation is necessary to improve the educational system now governing the schools of said City.—Carried.

The bill defining the powers of the Land Commissioners was passed.

Mr. FAIRMAN bill provides that when any person shall have escaped indictment for any crime in the State, or having been indicted, shall actually leave whether the insanity in any degree continues, and if it does shall order him sent to the State Lunatic Asylum, the maintenance to be paid for out of his estate, if any.

Mr. O'DONNELL'S bill provides that no license shall be granted in any town or village, unless a majority of the taxpayers therein sign a petition requesting the granting of such license, as at present.

The Finance Committee reported a bill appropriating $60,000 for the support of boys and girls lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society, said amount to be paid out of the Metropolitan Excise Fund.

ADJOURNED.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JACOBS gave notice that at a future day he would move to amend Assembly rule 40 as follows:

Nor shall any bill be referred to a standing committee in report complete without the assent of two-thirds of the members thereof.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the International Insurance Company of the City of New-York.

Authorizing the Common Council of Buffalo to cause the construction of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad was reconsidered, and the bill was amended by adding the following to section 10: "Nor be construed as authorizing the corporate authority of the City of New-York to take stock or bonds on said road." Passed by a vote of 79 to 23.

Incorporating the Hudson River Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, of Cortland, Westchester County.

Changing the name of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the Reformed Church.

Incorporating the Andrew Jackson Club, of New-York.

Incorporating the Ellsworth Social Club, of Brooklyn.

Authorizing Perry, Wyoming County, to aid in the construction of a railroad to connect with the Erie Railway.

To amend the laws relating to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, at Rochester.

Authorizing the classification of the Directors of the New-York Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Providing for the payment of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Commissioners.

Appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the Willard Insane Asylum, near Ovid.

To change the boundaries of certain towns in Schuyler County.

Providing for the compensation of the Supervisors of Onondaga County.

Incorporating the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

Amending the charter of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

Mr. JACOBS introduced a bill for a general law facilitating the formation of corporations.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was resolved that the Senate be requested to transmit to the Assembly the testimony in their possession relative to the over-issue of stock by railroad companies in this State.

Adjourned.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Improved Course of Instruction—Elective Studies—New Hall and Gymnasium.

From the Newark Advertiser, Feb. 15.

A special meeting of the Trustees of this College was held on the 16th inst., to revise and simplify the curriculum of study and adopt other measures to increase the efficiency of the institution. Among other provisions for these ends, it was determined to develope more fully the course of instruction in Mental Philosophy, Philology and Political Science, and institute the new departments of English Language and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature, Modern History and Natural History. To make room for these additional branches, it was resolved to adopt, to a limited extent, the elective system, prevailing in most other colleges and universities in this country and Europe, by which, while all is preserved that is essential to a symmetrical education in the branches hitherto taught, opportunity will be offered to the students according to their respective tastes and aptitudes, for higher attainments in any of these branches, or, in their stead, in other departments of knowledge which the progress of the age has brought into prominence. The elective studies when chosen by the student, will become obligatory and must be pursued with the same diligence as the rest. For certain exercises in mental training in Logic that sometimes the whole class is combined otherwise.

For the accommodation of these provisions, a readjustment has been made of the duties of the several chairs of instruction. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. MCOSH, in addition to his administrative duties, will take an active part in the educational departments, and, besides Biblical instruction, will give a thorough course of lectures on Psychology and the History of Philosophy. Dr. ATWATER, relinquishing Mental Philosophy to the President, is transferred to the Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics. The chairs of Professors ALEXANDER, GUYOT, DUFFIELD and GARDNER remain unchanged, and Dr. MOFFAT will continue to lecture on Greek Literature. A Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature was instituted; but the appointment of the incumbent will not be made at present. The contemplated changes will go into effect at the beginning of the next academic year.

The Board of Trustees, at the same meeting, resolved to erect a new building, to be called, in honor of the President of the College, "Dickinson Hall," which is to contain a chapel and nine lecture rooms, and a large examination hall, to be furnished with suitable apparatus and other necessary appliances. It was also determined to put up another building for dormitories as soon as the suitable place can be procured. The plans for a spacious and complete gymnasium are completed, and the work of erection will be commenced as soon as the season will permit, the funds having already been contributed by Mrs. H. G. MARQUAND and ROBERT BONNER, of New-York.

BOSTON.

More About the Peace Jubilee—The Exercises of the Understanding—Fresh and Interesting Particulars—The Legislature—The Liquor and Woman Suffrage Questions.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

To all who ask about the "Great National Peace Jubilee and Musical Festival" to be held in June next, "in honor of the restoration of peace throughout the land," Mr. GILMORE, the projector, replies with enjoyable enthusiasm: "The enterprise is going into grand and complete success." And it does look as if it really was. Mr. GILMORE and his agents, and other co-laborers, are going ahead with the very great work (as can readily be imagined) of making the necessary arrangements, quite systematically as well as seriously and enthusiastically, and they seem fully to comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking they have assumed. Already much has been accomplished by them, but there is a deal more yet to be done, and if they tire not of their work before they get through with it, they will be more than human.

THE JUBILEE PROGRAMME.

The first *Bulletin*—a sort of a newspaper which the managers of the enterprise propose to issue monthly for the information of the public here and beyond the limits of Massachusetts—will be issued this week. This is to be in pamphlet form and embellished with two engravings representing interior and exterior views of the great "Coliseum" which is to be erected on the Common—that is, provided the city authorities will grant the use of the Common for this purpose, which is a doubtful question in the minds of many, as a city ordinance reads, I believe, that "no building shall be erected thereon." The "Coliseum" is to accommodate 50,000 people, and to be arranged inside not unlike all our large theatres—with parquet, parquet circles, dress circles and balconies—and there is to be a grand promenade around the whole. Its dimensions are to be 500 feet long by 300 feet wide. I learn, by a glance at the proof sheets of the *Bulletin* for February, that it is to be "magnificently decorated, historically emblematic, and State and national progress since the formation of the Union." This *Bulletin* gives a much clearer idea of the programme that is proposed than anything that has yet appeared in print. The jubilee is to be inaugurated at noon on the 15th of June by prayer, the delivery of addresses of welcome, and also of a "congratulatory national address on the restoration of peace." The musical programme will open with the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," rendered in the following manner:

Symphony—"Hail Columbia!" once through by the full band of 1,000 performers.

First Verse—Full band of 1,000 and grand chorus of 10,000.

Second Verse—Full band, grand chorus and chimes of all the bells in the city.

Third and Final Verse—Full band of 1,000, grand chorus of 10,000, bells chiming, drums rolling, infantry firing, and cannon pealing in the distance, in exact time with the music—the bells rung and cannons fired by electricity from the music stand.

The national airs of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and other nations, are to be rendered with similar effects.

The second day's is to be a "grand classical programme." The oratorio chorus is to be made up of all the societies of New-England and elsewhere available. I understand that among the societies that have already offered their services are several of New-York City and State.

FRA DIAVOLO—THE ANVIL CHORUS.

On the third day, that being the 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a "grand patriotic and military programme," will be presented, and the musical exercises are to be preceded by an appropriate historical address in honor of the day. Among other selections AUBER'S "Overture to Fra Diavolo," arranged for the grand orchestra of one thousand, is to be given! The solo part, usually played by a single trumpeter, is to be performed by fifty trumpeters. In the performance of VERDI'S "Anvil Chorus," the extraordinary force of the grand chorus of 10,000, the full band of 1,000, one hundred anvils, several drum corps, artillery, bells, &c., is to be introduced. One hundred members of the Fire Department are to do the anvil work. Just imagine, for a moment, the effect of it all! A piece entitled "The Union Pacific Railroad Galloy," dedicated to the President and officers of the road, is to be brought out for the first time; and the whole is to conclude with a grand "March of Peace," written especially for the occasion, and respectfully dedicated to the people of America by an eminent European author."

The affair is to wind up with a grand festival entertainment, "made by the hand of one thousand," on the evening of the 17th. At this time "the seats are to be removed from the parquet, thereby giving an opportunity for an interchange of congratulation and friendly greetings, and of bringing to a happy close the most important musical ceremony, and one of the grandest national gatherings that has ever adorned the pages of history!"

"PRECIPIENS."

What an undertaking! What a programme! To all who smile incredulously Mr. GILMORE says: "Gentlemen, in New-Orleans, on the 4th of March, 1865, on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. HAHN, a concert was given in Lafayette square, which I conducted. There was a chorus of ten thousand voices, selected from the children of the public schools, and an orchestra of five hundred musicians. This chorus and orchestra, with artillery and infantry, and all the bells in the city ringing, poured out the anthems of liberty over regenerated Louisiana. That was a success. And this cannot help being a success as well." The editors of the New-York papers who have ridiculed this idea of the monster concert, &c., to be safe in search their files, and assures them that they will find in their own papers splendid notices of the concert in New-Orleans which he refers to.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Second in interest only to the peace jubilee is the Legislature, which sits daily, up in the State House, and transacts the work of the Commonwealth and the lobby. This body interests the people, not so much by what it does as by what it leaves undone. You know the great question that agitates Massachusetts just now, is the liquor question. This, it is expected, will in a few days be brought up in open House for discussion and settlement, for this year at least. No doubt the Committee who have had the matter under consideration ever since the legislative work of the year was begun, will report a bill repealing the present License law, which was enacted last year, and reenacting the Prohibitory law, which prohibits the sale of liquor of all kinds, except as a medicine or for mechanical purposes. The fight, if any fight should come, will be over the minor questions, the official remonstrance now desiring that the sale of cider shall be prohibited as well as whisky, and their friends are trying to have the law so framed that cider shall be set respectfully on the sale of Midnight and clearing dark. They assume that the farmers "won't stand for" that, and that if their beloved cider is taken from them they will, in their wrath, take themselves from the ranks of the prohibitory party. Knowing that the foes of the farmers would be almost death to them, the prohibitory people will probably allow cider a free ride.

There will doubtless be some talk on the woman suffrage question before long. Quite a number of petitions have already been received from anxious women and some most asking for suffrage to woman, and the committee to whom their papers have been referred have made a mind, I understand, to report a bill providing for suffrage to "Any the sense of the Legislature on the matter." Two of the members of this Committee are out-and-out woman-suffrage men. The Woman Suffrage League, or Committee, appointed at the last Woman's Rights Convention, are at the back of these petitions, and are pushing their cause with commendable zeal.

MUNROE.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Right Hour Question—What its Advocates May About it.

Premonitions are apparent of a very general movement of the various trades during the coming Spring toward reducing the time of daily labor from ten hours to eight. Mechanics argue that ten hours of work each day degrades men and prevents the improvement of their minds. They have no time for reading or study in the morning, and are too wearied at night for much mental application. A resort is therefore had to indulgences of the senses, which debar their elevation in the scale of being. Certain published tabulates upon the experiences of savy-yard employes of partners and pleasurers, whose time was limited to eight hours last year, and to those bricklayers whose employers acceded to the strike of that period, have tended to confirm the workingmen in the logic of their desire. Those men state that since reducing ten hours' labor to eight, they have taken a new lease of life. They have more time for food and wash before breakfast, and to read a paper previous to departing for work. In addition to this, those that are married can live healthfully in the suburbs at cheap rents, and find ample time to reach the scene of their toils. A short time can be found each morning for gardening or other healthful assistance, and the day's return at night unfatigued. This enables them to perform a considerable amount of household mending and making, and much garden work, which they would otherwise have to pay for. They moreover read more newspapers, and can get into more whole-some habits of change their dress, and take their families upon visits, or to improving lectures and amusements. Under the ten-hour rule, they eat, tired, at home, or strolled into a bar-room, where a working costume was unobjectionable, and passed the period from supper until bed-time in drinking and idle gossip. Among the single improvements has taken place. The more intellectual among them have joined debating societies, classes for different studies, or devote themselves much more to reading than formerly. Even among many of the habitual bar-room loungers an alteration has set in. They are more ready to visit lady friends or theatres to a greater extent than before. Both methods of spending time have a far more harmonizing effect than the coarse talk of a drinking saloon.

The ten-hour employers are amply business men, who trouble themselves little with theories of human improvement, and see only what their momentary interest suggests. They reply that journeymen are more out of mischief when constantly at work, and cite cases where eight-hour mechanics spend their acquired leisure in drinking, debauchery, horse-races, beastly or bad benefits, they claim the right to put as much work out of people as they can, and oppose any effort on the part of journeymen to restrict that right. Workmen, in answer, say that it is not to be expected that a new measure, however beneficial, will reform the evil habits of all persons immediately; that it must be done gradually, as a general improvement. A number of years ago, they assert, mechanics worked twelve hours a day, and were little above the level of brutes. A ten-hour law induced a general ten-hour custom, much to their universal welfare, though falling far short of their wishes. The stoppage of the responsibility of making profits with ten hours' work urged by the twelve-hour employers of that period, is was found that the reduced means of procuring labor caused the invention of much labor-saving machinery, and the profits became greater than ever. It is suggested that the introduction of working hours would produce precisely the same effect. To gratify the workingmen a law was passed by a recent Legislature that ten hours should be the limit of a day's work, but it named no penalty for its infringement. As the imposition of a penalty would have been a despotic encroachment upon liberty, none was inserted. The law, therefore, was intended to give a coloring and justification to the custom which the journeymen desired to inaugurate. Under that law the bricklayers pursued their strike last Spring, and under it they and many more trades will pursue another during the coming year. The meeting of delegates of the Bricklayers' Union No. 4, on Wednesday, where committees from Nos. 2 and 15 participated, it was proposed to appoint a committee to act with similar committees from other Unions, to confer with the employers upon a reduction of labor to eight hours, and in case of refusal, a strike. The resolution was laughingly voted down. The meeting would go no more to employers. Employers must seek to make terms with them. The work of consolidation, especially among building mechanics, is rapidly going forward. The house painters and plasterers have already effected it in this city by law, and are firmly headed against any encroachment upon it. At a meeting on Tuesday of the United Association of Marble-cutters, at No. 1,307 Broadway, a limit to eight hours' work was strongly urged, and it is equally canvassed by the other trades. Within a few months there have yet been taken to realize it. The printers last year were especially earnest in regard to the movement of the bricklayers, and, in connection with other trades, subscribed largely toward their support while striking. If the bricklayers gain their point this year, their example will be extensively followed.

The employing masons have held several meetings of late at No. 51 Liberty-street, in order to ward off impending trouble. A portion resist all concessions to the journeymen, and urge all members of the association to take as many apprentices as they can obtain. Others are in favor of compromise, and it is thought that the new officers of the Association, elected last month, coincide with them in sentiment. It is a painful sight to witness the ineffectual struggles of men, worn by toil, to gain a brief period for self-improvement, and more awful to find others, with a bare sustenance, striving for the addition of a weekly trifle. It is to be hoped that the present year will enjoy a respite from more strikes, and that employers and workmen will come to a mutual understanding.

The Book Printers' Strike.

The employing printers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, and adopted the following scale of prices for composition, distribution and correction:

Per 1,000 Ems.	Manuscript.		Reprint.	
	Solid.	Leaded.	Solid.	Leaded.
English and German, common matter.....	$0 50	$0 47	$0 47	$0 44
Latin and Spanish, common matter.....	50	50	50	47
French, Italian or Portuguese.....	60	57	57	54
Greek, when mixed up.....	60	57	57	54
Greek, when not mixed.....	80	75	75	70

All matter leaded with a thinner lead than eight to nine shall rate as solid. Compositors setting up their own matter, they shall be entitled to three cents additional on the above prices, and shall attend and correct it their own machine. The office to be entitled to the use of all cuts and blanks necessary for the matter up. All alterations from copy in proof shall be paid on time. Type larger than Pica, to be measured as Pica. Pearl and diamond, five cents per 1,000 ems extra. Ten hours shall be a day's work. Compositors employed by the week will be paid according to their capacity, by special agreement, to be fixed between each individual and the proprietor or foreman. Compositors employed by the week, in addition or other than work, will be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents per hour, if for the first hour, and fifty cents per hour thereafter.

When compositors are required to do work out of regular hours, they shall be paid at an advance of one-third upon the price of day work, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., and one-half upon the price of day work from 9 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock A. M. Sunday work to be paid at an advance of one-half of the price of day work for all work after 12 o'clock. Distribution of plain Nonpareil matter, per 1,000 ems, 15 cents; per 1,000 ems. Overrunning of matter and supplying, without compositor, at 25 cents per 1,000 ems.

If it is necessary to read the proof, the price to be 10 cents per 1,000 ems extra. Corrections on matter set from plaster casts, or from electrotypes, to be paid at the rate of one cent per line. Corrections on matter set from stereotypes, to be paid at the rate of one cent per line, if for the first sheet, and one-half cent per line for each additional sheet. Time and a quarter for all overwork.

In an address to compositors the employing printers say:

"The advance in your work is unwise. We are now paying more for work than we paid in any other city—are paying a greater proportion of our receipts than we ever paid before, and are receiving less profit, in many cases, no profit whatever. And it is impossible to meet any higher rates from publishers. Within the past five years hundreds of thousands of dollars of composition has been sent out of New-York to be set in other offices. We can very little in reprints; but now it is composed of different styles of type, of little print to other workmen or employers. This statement has been denied by unthinking men, who do not know the facts. Within a few days a statement of the case will be made, showing these facts beyond question, and we ask you to consider them from publishers' standpoint before you strike. We are reducing men in the press rooms, and are too wearied at night for much mental application. A resort is therefore had to indulgences of the senses, which debar their elevation in the scale of being. Certain published tabulates upon the experiences of savy-yard employes of partners and pleasurers, whose time was limited to eight hours last year, and to those bricklayers whose employers acceded to the strike of that period, have tended to confirm the workingmen in the logic of their desire. Those men state that since reducing ten hours' labor to eight, they have taken a new lease of life. They have more time for food and wash before breakfast, and to read a paper previous to departing for work. In addition to this, those that are married can live healthfully in the suburbs at cheap rents, and find ample time to reach the scene of their toils. A short time can be found each morning for gardening or other healthful assistance, and the committee to whom their papers have been referred have made a mind, I understand, to report a bill providing for suffrage to "Any the sense of the Legislature on the matter." Two of the members of this Committee are out-and-out woman-suffrage men. The Woman Suffrage League, or Committee, appointed at the last Woman's Rights Convention, are at the back of these petitions, and are pushing their cause with commendable zeal.

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